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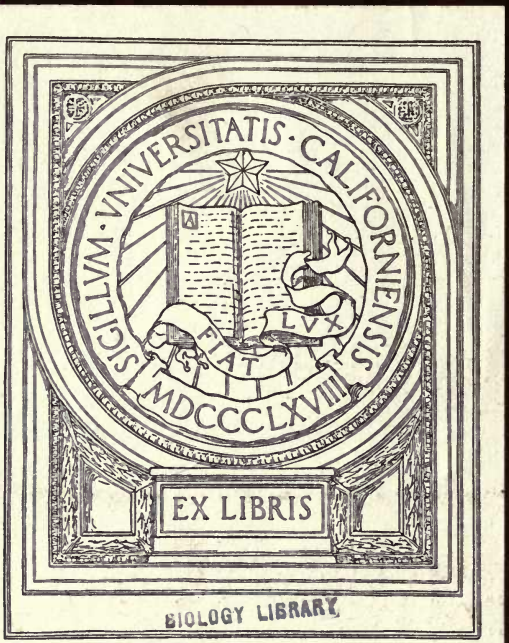
BRITISH COLUMBIA

BIRDS

JOHN FANNIN



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Species added since
the publication of check list

Limnothlypis swainsonii
Charadrius dominicus fulvus
Bubo virginianus
Perisoreus canadensis capitalis
Chondestes grammacus strigatus
Zonotrichia querula
Spizella socialis
passerella iliaca schistacea
Cistothorus palustris
Vireo huttoni obscurus
Helminthophila rufficapilla gutturalis
Dendroica maculosa
Sylvania pusilla
Icteria virens longicauda
Certhia familiaris montana
Parus hudsonicus columbianus
Turdus ustulatus swainsonii
T. aonalaschkæ pallasii

Chas. Bendire Esqr
with compliments of
J. Fannin

CHECK LIST

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA BIRDS

BY

JOHN FANNIN, CURATOR PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, VICTORIA, B. C.

Associate Member American Ornithologists' Union.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

VICTORIA, B. C.:

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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PREFACE.

In presenting this list of British Columbia Birds, I am fully aware of its incompleteness, and regret very much its lack of more definite information respecting certain species. The difficulties in the way of procuring reliable data concerning the birds of this Province are very great. British Columbia is a country of "magnificent distances"—a country where the modes of travel are slow and expensive compared with other portions of the Dominion—a country where "distribution" is a problem in itself; so much so, that to obtain specimens of all our birds one must travel the entire length and breadth of the Province. The Cascade Mountains form an absolute barrier to many species, east and west. The Gulf of Georgia shuts off other species from Vancouver Island, the west coast of which is the habitat of others which are strangers to the waters separating the Island from the Mainland; and throughout the Province there occur other lines, purely imaginary, over which certain species never pass.

The labour of collecting together the material for this list has, however, been greatly lightened by the co-operation of the following personal friends, who, occupying widely separated portions of the Province, have furnished me with valuable notes concerning the birds of their respective districts; and to these I now offer my sincere thanks for their kind assistance:—

To Mr. W. B. Anderson, of Fort Simpson and Comox; Mr. James Porter, of Dease Lake, Cassiar; Capt. and Miss Cox, of Cape Beale Light House; Mr. Allen C. Brooks, of Chilliwhack; Mr. R. V. Griffen, of Similkameen; the late Mr. Geo. Hyde, of Beaver Pass, Cariboo; and Mr. H. W. Harvey, of Clinton.

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In the present arrangement the Province is divided into four sections, designated as follows :—

1st. "The Coast," or "Coast Line of the Province," referring to species strictly maritime ;

2nd. "West of the Cascades," meaning *all* the country west of the Cascade Mountains ;

3rd. "East of the Cascades," meaning the dry, open country immediately east of the Cascade Mountains ; and

4th. "The Rocky Mountain District," which takes in the wooded country beyond and reaching to the Rocky Mountains.

The physical features of these divisions, together with a table showing temperature, precipitation, &c., will be found in the Appendix.

However unsatisfactory the present list may appear to some, if it serves to awaken an interest in our feathered friends and stimulate further and more careful research as to their distribution, habits, &c., the effort will not be altogether a barren one.

JOHN FANNIN,
Curator Provincial Museum.

VICTORIA, B. C.,
September, 1891.

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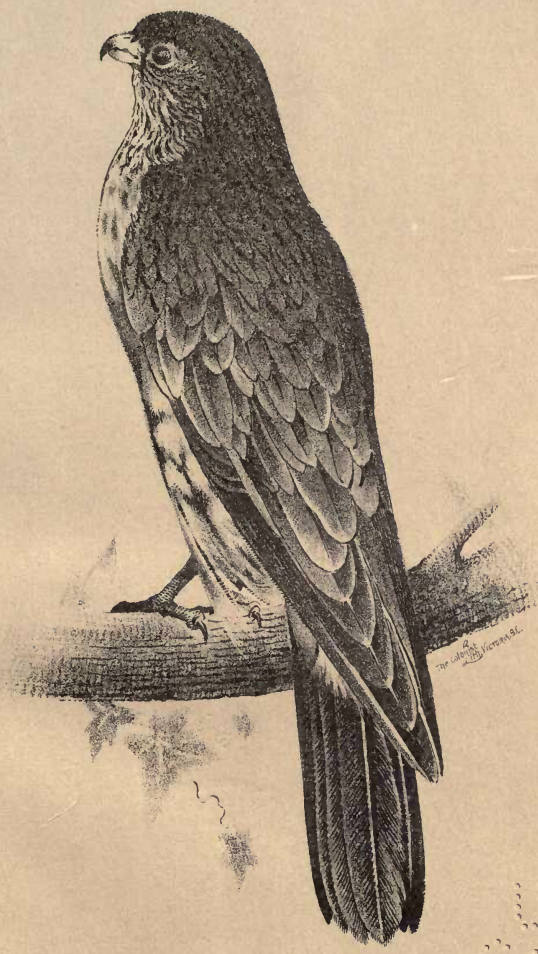
ERRATUM.

No. 6, page 2, breeds in the interior of Mainland and Island.

FALCO RICHARDSONII



FALCO COLUMBARIUS SUCKLEYII

CHECK LIST.

—o—

Order PYGOPODES. Diving Birds.

Suborder PODICIPEDES. Grebes.

Family PODICIPIDÆ. Grebes.

---

1. **Western Grebe.**
(Æchmophorus occidentalis.)

An abundant resident throughout the Province. Breeds round the lakes of the interior of the Mainland. A winter resident along the Coast, where, in some localities, such as Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet, it appears in great numbers.

2. **Clark's Grebe.**
(Æchmophorus clarkii.)

Taken at Fort Simpson by W. B. Anderson. Probably rare.

3. **Holbœll's Grebe.**
"Red-necked Grebe." (Colymbus holbœllii.)

The Province at large; resident. I found it breeding on many of the lakes along the Cariboo road, above Clinton. Have taken it on Harrison Lake in July. A winter resident along the Coast.

4. **Horned Grebe.**
(Colymbus auritus.)

A winter resident on the Coast. Breeds in the North. I observed it throughout the Summer at Dease Lake.

5. American Eared Grebe.

(Colymbus nigricollis californicus.)

An abundunt resident. Winters on the Coast. Breeds in the interior. Frequents Victoria harbour during the winter months.

6. Pied-billed Grebe.

(Podilymbus podiceps.)

A resident, but not nearly so common as the two last species. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. and Island.

Suborder CEPPHI. Loons.

FAMILY URINATORIDÆ. LOONS.

7. Loon.

"Great Northern Diver." (Urinator imber.)

The Province at large; an abundant resident. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland; nest on the margin of lakes.

8. Black-throated Loon.

(Urinator arcticus.)

Taken at Burrard Inlet, and at Dease Lake, Cassiar, by James Porter. Not common.

9. Pacific Loon.

(Urinator pacificus.)

"Pacific Coast of North America, from Alaska to Lower California."—*Ridgway's Manual North American Birds.*

10. Red-throated Loon.

(Urinator lumme.)

Two specimens taken off the mouth of Esquimalt harbour, January and March, 1891. In my experience rare.

Family ALCIDÆ. Auks, Murres, and Puffins.

11. Tufted Puffin.

(Lunda cirrhata.)

Tolerably common along the coasts of the Island and Mainland. Breeds on the islands of the Gulf.

Subfamily PHALERINÆ. Auklets, Murrelets, and Guillemots.

12. Cassin's Auklet.

(Ptychoramphus aleuticus.)

"Pacific Coast of North America, from Aleutian Islands to Lower California."—*Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds.*

13. Ancient Murrelet.

(Synthliboramphus antiquus.)

One specimen taken at Cape Beale, November, 1888, by Capt. Cox, and presented to the Museum. Probably only passing on its migrations along the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

14. Marbled Murrelet.

(Brachyramphus marmoratus.)

An abundant resident along the Coast. Breeds on Vancouver Island, on some of the smaller islands of the Gulf, and on the inlets of the Mainland. Frequents Victoria harbour during the winter months, where it is sometimes called the "Little Auk."

15. Pigeon Guillemot.

(Cepphus columba.)

An abundant resident, from Race Rocks to Alaska. Breeds throughout its range; eggs concealed in the crevices of rocks or beneath overhanging rocks, indifferently close to or far above the water.

SUBFAMILY ALCINÆ.

16. California Murre.
(Uria troile californica.)

The same distribution as last species, but not near so abundant. Appears to be more common during the winter months in the neighbourhood of Vancouver Island.

Order LONGIPENNES. Long-winged Swimmers.

FAMILY LARIDÆ. GULLS AND TERNS.

17. Ivory Gull.
(Gavia alba.)

One specimen taken at Dease Lake, Cassiar, by James Porter, Esq., Sept., 1889. Presented to the Museum.

18. Glacous-winged Gull.
(Larus glaucescens.)

An abundant resident. Breeds on some of the islands of the Gulf; frequents our harbours during the winter months; one of our largest gulls.

19. Western Gull.
(Larus occidentalis.)

A resident; very abundant on the Coast during the winter months. I found it breeding in the Similkameen Valley, but it probably also breeds on the Coast.

20. Pallas's Gull.
(Larus cachinnans.)

A winter resident along the Coast.

21. American Herring Gull.
(Larus argentatus smithsonianus.)

An abundant resident. Breeds on the Coast and interior of the Mainland. Frequents our harbours during the winter months. A large, fine-looking gull.

22. California Gull.

(Larus californicus.)

An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior. A winter resident along the Coast, during which time it appears in great numbers in our harbours. Much smaller than the last species.

23. Ring-billed Gull.

(Larus delawarensis.)

A winter resident on the Coast. Breeds in the interior, especially to the northward. I found it on Dease Lake during the summer.

24. Short-billed Gull.

"Mew gull."—(Larus brachyrhynchus.)

A winter resident on the Coast. During the fore part of May of this year (1891) I saw quite a number on the lakes in the Cariboo District, where it probably breeds, though they may have been on their journey farther north.

25. Heermann's Gull.

(Larus heermanni.)

Not common, though they appear to remain here during the summer. Four specimens (young of the year) were taken the latter part of July, off the mouth of Esquimalt harbour, by Dr. Hazell of this City.

26. Franklin's Gull.

(Larus franklinii.)

This gull may be found in the interior of the Mainland.

27. Bonaparte's Gull.

(Larus philadelphia.)

Distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Province. An abundant resident, appearing in great numbers on the rivers of the Mainland during the olachan season (March and April). Summers in the interior.

SUBFAMILY STERNINÆ.

28. **Arctic Tern.**

(Sterna paradisæa.)

Only recorded from Dease Lake, Cassiar, where one specimen was taken by Mr. James Porter and presented to the Museum. It must, however, occur on the Coast, as it reaches as far south as California.

29. **American Black Tern.**

(Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis.)

Observed at Burrard Inlet, January, 1882. J. F.

Order TUBINARES. Tube-nosed Swimmers.

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDÆ. ALBATROSSES.

30. **Black-footed Albatross.**

(Diomedea nigripes.)

"From coast of California to Alaska."—*Ridgway's Manual North American Birds.*

I have no record of this bird, and conclude that it passes along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

31. **Short-tailed Albatross.**

(Diomedea albatrus.)

Tolerably common both coasts of Vancouver Island. A few have been taken in the Straits and off the mouth of Victoria harbour.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ. THE PETRELS.

32. **Pacific Fulmar.**

(Fulmarus glacialis glupischa.)

"North Pacific, south along American Coast to Western Mexico."—*Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds.*

33. Forked-tailed Petrel.

(Oceanodroma furcata.)

A winter resident along both coasts of Vancouver Island, but more abundant on the west coast. Have been taken in Victoria Harbour.

34. Leach's Petrel.

(Oceanodroma leucorhoa.)

Confined to the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Order STEGANOPODES. Totipalmate Swimmers.

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ. Cormorants.

35. White-crested Cormorant.

(Phalacrocorax dilophus cincinatus.)

From Race Rocks to Alaska, including both coasts of Vancouver Island, Howe Sound, Burrard Inlet. Occasionally enters Fraser River. Tolerably common.

36. Violet-green Cormorant.

(Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus.)

An abundant resident. Taken as far north as Fort Simpson (W. B. Anderson.) Breeds on the islands close to Sidney Island.

(Both these species are known here as Shags.)

Family PELECANIDÆ. Pelicans.

37. American White Pelican.

(Pelecanus erythrorhynchos.)

Not common. Said to breed in the Chilcotin country. One specimen taken on Shuswap Lake, October, 1890, and presented to the Museum by Col. Foster.

38. California Brown Pelican.

(Pelecanus californicus.)

Not common. One specimen taken at the mouth of Fraser River (J. C. Hughes, Nov., 1880), and in September

of the following year I shot at and wounded one on the flats above Seymour Creek, Burrard Inlet, but failed to secure it. I am inclined to think that Burrard Inlet is the northern limit of this bird's range.

Order ANSERES. Lamellirostral Swimmers.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.

39. American Merganser.

(Merganser americanus.)

Found in most parts of the Province, though nowhere common. A few are taken every winter by gunners, both on Vancouver Island and the Mainland. Nests on the ground, in salt marshes, or on the margins of lakes. Known as Fish-duck, Saw-bill, &c.

40. Red-breasted Merganser.

(Merganser serrator.)

An abundant resident. Nests on the ground. Known also as Fish-duck, Saw-bill, &c.

41. Hooded Merganser.

(Lophodytes cucullatus.)

This is also an abundant resident, and more common than the two last species. Nests in holes in trees.

SUBFAMILY ANNATINÆ. RIVER DUCKS.

42. Mallard.

(Anas boschas.)

An abundant resident. Breeds in almost every suitable portion of the Province, from Vancouver Island to Cariboo, and from our southern boundary to Dease Lake. Generally found about fresh water or tidal waters at the mouths of rivers. Fraser River flats, Pitt and Sumas Meadows, are favourite resorts for this duck during the winter months.

43. Blue-winged Teal.

(Anas discors.)

A very rare bird in this Province. A few are taken every season at the mouth of Fraser River.

44. Cinnamon Teal.

(Anas cyanoptera.)

A rare summer visitant. Only two specimens, to my knowledge, have been taken in the Province—one near Clinton, the other at Burnaby Lake.

45. Green-winged Teal.

(Anas carolinensis.)

A very abundant duck here. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Arrives in great numbers at the mouth of Fraser River during the fall and early winter. One of our best table ducks.

46. Gadwall.

"Gray Duck." (Anas strepera.)

Rare. A few are taken every season, but I know of no place where it can be said they occur in any great numbers.

47. American Widgeon.

"Baldpate." (Anas americana.)

An abundant resident. In May of this year I found it breeding round the lakes above Clinton. It is quite common during the winter months on the coast.

48. Shoveller.

"Broad-bill." (Spatula clypeata.)

An abundant summer resident of the Mainland, chiefly east of the Cascades. During the month of May I found them in pairs on the lakes along the Cariboo Road, above Clinton. A rare winter visitant on the coast.

49. Pintail.

"Sprigtail." (Dafila acuta.)

An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. A winter resident on the coast, where, in some localities, especially on the Lower Fraser, it appears in great flocks.

50. Wood Duck.

(Aix sponsa.)

A summer resident. Nowhere abundant. Breeds in many places along the Lower Fraser—Sumas, Chilliwhack, Burnaby Lake.

51. Redhead.

"Pochard." (Aythya americana.)

A resident. Not common. Winters on the coast. I found it breeding around a few of the lakes between Clinton and the 108-Mile House.

52. Canvas-back.

(Aythya vallisneria.)

A resident. Nowhere abundant, nor is it so much sought after as either the mallard or teal. During April and May of this year, I fouud them in pairs on the lakes near the 108-Mile House, Cariboo Road, where I was told by the residents they breed. Winters on the coast.

53. American Scaup Duck.

"Blue-Bill." (Aythya marila nearctica.)

An abundant resident. Breeds chiefly east of the Cascades. Winters on the coast.

54. Lesser Scaup Duck.

(Aythya affinis.)

During the fore part of May, this year, I shot one of these ducks on a small lake on the top of the hills, about three miles from Ashcroft. There were seven or eight in the flock, and during a stay of four weeks in the upper country these were the only ones I saw, nor am I aware that they are at all common on the coast.

55. Ring-necked Duck.

(Aythya collaris.)

Not common. I have seen it in Victoria Harbour, and Mr. Brooks has taken it at Chilliwhack.

56. American Golden-eye.

(Glaucionetta clangula americana.)

An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. (Nests in holes in trees.) Winters on the coast.

57. Barrow's Golden-eye.

(Glaucionetta islandica.)

During the breeding season, this year, I found this duck very abundant on nearly every lake along the Cariboo Road. I have never seen it on the coast, but Mr. W. B. Anderson has taken it at Fort Simpson, where he reports it rare. Nests in trees, same as last species.

58. Buffle-head.

"Butter-ball." (Charitonetta albeola.)

Resident. Very abundant. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Winters on the coast, during which time it frequents our harbours. Nests in holes in trees.

59. Old Squaw.

"Long-tailed duck." (Clangula hyemalis.)

An abundant resident. More frequent on the coast.

60. Harlequin Duck.

(Histrionicus histrionicus.)

An abundant resident. Breeds along the creeks close to the salt water (Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound), and also in the interior of the Mainland.

61. American Scoter.

(Oidemia americana.)

In my experience rare. Mr. Anderson has taken several at Fort Simpson, where he reports them not by any means common. I saw a small flock on the 10th May, this year, on a lake near the 108-Mile House, Cariboo Road.

62. White-winged Scoter.

(Oidemia deglandi.)

Abundant resident. Winters on the coast, and is found during the summer both on the coast and interior of Mainland. I have no record as to its breeding place.

63. Surf Scoter.

"Coot." (Oidemia perspicillata.)

Abundant everywhere on the coast waters. Resident.

64. Ruddy Duck.

(Erismatura rubida.)

During the breeding season, this year, I found this duck quite common on the lakes along the Cariboo Road, where I have no doubt it breeds. A few are taken during the winter on the coast, but they are by no means common; so that, probably, many go south during the winter.

SUBFAMILY ANSERINÆ. GEESE.

65. Lesser Snow Goose.

(Chen hyperborea.)

A winter resident on the coast. Tolerably abundant. During some winters large numbers congregate off the mouth of Fraser.

66. Ross's Snow Goose.

(Chen rossii.)

This goose has been taken at the mouth of Fraser River, and also on Shuswap Lake, but I am inclined to think that its occurrence here is rare.

67. American White-fronted Goose.

(Anser albifrons gambeli.)

An abundant resident. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland. The young have been taken on Cowichan Lake.

68. Canada Goose.

(Branta canadensis.)

A very abundant resident. Breeds throughout the interior of the Mainland. Appears in great flocks along the Lower Fraser River during the winter months, and affords fine sport for the gunners.

69. Hutchin's Goose.

(Branta canadensis hutchinsii.)

A resident. Tolerably abundant. Winters on the coast. Known as "crow goose" on the Lower Fraser. I

saw a pair of these geese, this season, in possession of Mrs. James Campbell, Cache Creek, which were taken by her when quite young, nearly two years ago. They were quite tame, and allowed to come and go at will.

70. White-cheeked Goose.

(Branta canadensis occidentalis.)

Taken at Chilliwhack by Allen C. Brooks.

71. Cackling Goose.

(Branta canadensis minima.)

A winter resident along the coast. Taken at Chilliwhack by Allen C. Brooks.

72. Black Brant.

(Branta nigricans.)

An abundant winter resident along the coasts of Island and Mainland. Breeds in the far north. Years ago they used to congregate in great numbers on the flats at Burrard Inlet.

Subfamily CYGNINÆ. Swans.

73. Whistling Swan.

(Orlor columbianus.)

A winter resident in the southern portions of the Province, and very abundant during the summer in some portions of the Mainland interior. The young have been taken on Vancouver Island.

74. Trumpeter Swan.

(Orlor buccinator.)

I have only seen this bird at Dease Lake, Cassiar, where it appears to be not uncommon. Mr. A. L. Poudrier, of the Government Survey, reports having seen on a lake in the Chilcotin district, last season, upwards of five hundred swans, but of what species he could not say.

Order HERODIONES. Herons, Ibises, &c.

FAMILY IBIDIDÆ. IBISES.

75. White-faced Glossy Ibis.

(Plegadis guarauna.)

Only two specimens known to be taken in the Province; one on Salt Spring Island, the other at the mouth of Fraser River.

Suborder HERODII. Herons, Bitterns, &c.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ. HERONS, BITTERNS.

SUBFAMILY BOTAURINÆ. BITTERNS.

76. American Bittern.

"Stakedriver." (Botaurus lentiginosus.)

Common throughout the greater portion of the Province. Breeds both east and west of Cascades.

SUBFAMILY ARDEINÆ. HERONS.

77. Great Blue Heron.

(Ardea herodias.) west of Cascades

Abundant throughout the Province. Resident; breeds in suitable places throughout its range. ✓ along Coast line only

Said not to be found east of Cascades (vide Hill-Tout)

78. Snowy Heron.

(Ardea candidissima.)

Rare. Two specimens taken at Burrard Inlet, May, 1879.

Order PALUDICOLÆ. Cranes, Rails, &c.

Suborder GRUES. Cranes.

FAMILY GRUIDÆ. CRANES.

79. Little Brown Crane.

(Grus canadensis.)

B. C. at large, but more abundant in the interior of the Mainland. During the fore part of May (this year) on a trip from Clinton to the 108-Mile House, Cariboo Road, I met these birds in great flocks, while the larger species, which were also in the same locality, were not near so abundant.

80. **Sandhill Crane.**
(Grus mexicana.)

B. C. at large. Tolerably abundant. Breeds throughout its range, but chiefly east of Cascades.

Family RALLIDÆ. Rails and Coots.

Subfamily RALLINÆ. Rails.

81. **Virginia Rail.**
(Rallus virginianus.)

Mainland and Island. Not common. Breeds.

82. **Carolina Rail.**
"Sora." (Porzana carolina.)

Mainland and Island. Common east of Cascades. Breeds.

83. **American Coote.**
(Fulica americana.)

An abundant resident. Breeds round the lakes of the Island and Mainland.

Order LIMICOLÆ. Shore Birds.

Family PHALAROPODIDÆ. Phalaropes.

84. **Red Phalarope.**
(Crymophilus fulicarius.)
Chilliwhack—Allen C. Brooks. Burrard Inlet—J. F.

85. **Northern Phalarope.**
(Phalaropus lobatus.)

Abundant, during spring and fall, along coasts of Island and Mainland. Have taken it in July on Burrard Inlet.

86. **Wilson's Phalarope.**
(Phalaropus tricolor.)

Taken at Chilliwhack—Allen C. Brooks.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ. SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, &c.

87. **Wilson's Snipe.**
(Gallinago delicata.)

Island and Mainland. Tolerably abundant. Resident. Breeds in the interior of Mainland. Eggs taken at Enderby, May, 1891, by Mr. DeBlois Green.

88. **Long-billed Dowitcher.**
"Red-breasted Snipe." (Macrorhamphus scolopaceus.)

Tolerably abundant. Island and the whole of the Mainland. Breeds in the interior.

89. **Knot.**
"Robin Snipe." (Tringa canutus.)

Abundant during migrations, chiefly along the coast.

90. **Pectoral Sandpiper.**
(Tringa maculata.)

Taken near Victoria during spring and fall migrations. Not common.

91. **Baird's Sandpiper.**
(Tringa bairdii.)

Chilliwhack—Allen C. Brooks.

92. **Least Sandpiper.**
(Tringa minutilla.)

This bird is abundant along the coast during fall and spring migrations. I also found it quite common in the interior of the Mainland during the summer.

93. **Red-backed Sandpiper.**
(Tringa alpina pacifica.)

A very abundant resident. Appears in great numbers along the coast during spring and fall, reaching Victoria as early as August.

94. Semipalmated Sandpiper.
(Ereunetes pusillus.)

Collected at Duck's (east of Cascades) by Clark P. Streater, July and September, 1889.

95. Western Sandpiper.
(Ereunetes occidentalis.)

An abundant resident. Is found throughout the year in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

96. Sanderling.
(Calidris arenaria.)

Collected at Fort Simpson by W. B. Anderson.

97. Marbled Godwit.
(Limosa fedoa.)

The whole of British Columbia. Breeds chiefly east of Cascades. Similkameen.

98. Greater Yellow-legs.
(Totanus melanoleucus.)

An abundant resident along the coast during winter. I found it breeding this season around the lakes above Clinton.

99. Yellow-legs.
(Totanus flavipes.)

Tolerably common. I found it throughout the summer at Burrard Inlet.

100. Solitary Sandpiper.
(Totanus solitarius.)

Found throughout the Province. Nowhere common. Chilliwhack —Allen C. Brooks.

101. Cinnamon Solitary Sandpiper.
(Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus.)

"Summer resident in the interior." Clark P. Streator, "Collection of B. C. birds, 1889."

102. **Wandering Tatler.**
(Heteractitis incanus.)

The Province at large. Breeds; tolerably common. Fort Simpson—W. B. Anderson.

103. **Buff-breasted Sandpiper.**
(Tryngites subruficollis.)

Tolerably common throughout the Province. Resident.

104. **Spotted Sandpiper.**
(Actitis macularia.)

The Province at large. Nowhere common.

105. **Long-billed Curlew.**
(Numenius longirostris.)

Has been taken at Beacon Hill during spring migrations. Breeds at Okanagan, Similkameen.

106. **Hudsonian Curlew.**
(Numenius hudsonicus.)

Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson. Cadboro Bay, J. Maynard.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ. PLOVERS.

107. **Black-bellied Plover.**
(Charadrius squatarola.)

Abundant, during migrations, along the shores round and about Victoria. Taken in breeding plumage at Fort Simpson by W. B. Anderson.

108. **American Golden Plover.**
(Charadrius dominicus.)

A common summer resident throughout the Province. I found it breeding east of Cascades. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson. Dease Lake, J. Porter.

109. **Killdeer Plover.**
(Ægialitis vocifera.)

Occurs throughout the Province. Is occasionally taken on the coast in the winter. I found it breeding east of Cascades.

110. Semipalmated Plover.
(Ægialitis semipalmata.)

Not common. Taken at Cadboro Bay—A. H. Maynard.

Family APHRIZIDÆ. Surf Birds and Turnstones.

111. Surf Bird.
(Aphriza virgata.)

The coast line of the Province. Howe Sound—R. V. Griffin. Fort Simpson—W. B. Anderson.

112. Turnstone.
(Arenaria interpres.)

The coast line of the Province. Fort Simpson—W. B. Anderson. James' Island—J. F.

113. Black Turnstone.
(Arenaria melanocephala.)

The coast line of the Province. Tolerably common. Breeds.

Family HÆMATOPODIDÆ. The Oyster Catchers.

114. Black Oyster-catcher.
(Hæmatopus bachmani.)

An abundant resident along the coast of the Island and Mainland. Breeds throughout its range. Eggs, generally two, laid on the bare rocks close to the water.

Order GALLINÆ. Gallinaceous Birds.

Family TETRAONIDÆ. Grouse, Partridges, and Quail.

115. Mountain Partridge.
"Quail." (Oreortyx pictus.)

Common on Vancouver Island. Introduced from California.

116. **California Partridge.**
(Callipepla californica.)

Vancouver Island. Introduced from California.

117. **Sooty Grouse.**
"Blue Grouse." (Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus.)

West of the Cascade Mountains, including all the larger islands. An abundant resident.

118. **Richardson's Grouse.**
"Blue Grouse," "Mountain Grouse." (Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii.)

East of the Cascade Mountains, including the Rocky Mountain District. Abundant. Resident.

119. **Franklin Grouse.**
"Fool-hen." (Dendragapus franklinii.)

Throughout the wooded portion of the interior of the Mainland, east of and including the Cascade Mountains. An abundant resident.

120. **Canadian Ruffed Grouse.**
(Bonasa umbellus togata.)

East of and including Cascades. An abundant resident.

121. **Gray Ruffed Grouse.**
(Bonasa umbellus umbelloides.)

Rocky Mountain District. Soda Creek, Beaver Pass.

122. **Oregon Ruffed Grouse.**
(Bonasa umbellus sabini.)

West of the Cascades, including all the larger islands. An abundant resident.

The three last species are known also as "Willow Grouse," "Drummers," &c.

NOTE.—Although the "red" phase of the Ruffed Grouse is more constant west of the Cascades, both red and gray are found throughout the Province, with the tails indifferently reddish or grayish; so that the sub-division as it stands now is somewhat perplexing.

123. **Willow Ptarmigan.**
(Lagopus lagopus.)

Dease Lake, Cassiar—James Porter.

124. **Rock Ptarmigan.**
(Lagopus rupestris.)

Summit of most of the mountains of the Mainland and Island. Abundant.

125. **White-tailed Ptarmigan.**
(Lagopus leucurus.)

Summit of most of the mountains of the Mainland except Coast Range. Beaver Pass—George Hyde. Cassiar—James Porter.

126. **Columbia Sharp-tailed Grouse.**
"Prairie Chicken." (Pediocætes phasianellus columbianus.)

An abundant resident east of the Cascades. During a trip, this season, through the interior I found this grouse very abundant along the Cariboo Road, from Pavilion Mountain to the 108-mile post; and a letter just received from Mr. E. Bell, of Clinton, says: "Prairie chickens are more plentiful this season than they have been for years."

127. **Sage Grouse.**
(Centrocercus urophasianus.)

Three specimens taken by G. B. Martin, M. P. P., at Osoyoos Lake in October, 1864. The bird is probably accidental here.

Order COLUMBÆ. Pigeons.

Family COLUMBIDÆ. Pigeons.

128. **Band-tailed Pigeon.**
(Columba fasciata.)

Irregularly through the southern portions of the Province. Summer resident. Tolerably common.

129. **Passenger Pigeon.**
(Ectopistes migratorious.)

Probably now extinct in this Province.

130. **Mourning Dove.**
(Zenaidura macroura.)

Mainland and Island. Nowhere common.

Order RAPTORES. Birds of Prey.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ. AMERICAN VULTURES.

131. **California Vulture.**
(Pseudogryphus californianus.)

In September, 1880, I saw two of these birds at Burrard Inlet. It is more than probable they are accidental visitants here. Lord says: "Mouth of Fraser River. Seldom visits the interior."

132. **Turkey Vulture.**
(Cathartes aura.)

Distributed throughout the Province, but nowhere common, though in September, 1887, I saw about a dozen together at the mouth of Harrison River.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ. FALCONS, HAWKS, EAGLES, &C.

133. **Marsh Hawk.**
(Circus hudsonius.)

Abundant chiefly on the Mainland—Sumas, Chilliwhack, mouth of Fraser River. Also east of Cascades. Partially migratory. A few are found throughout the winter in the neighbourhood of Ladner's.

134. **Sharp-shinned Hawk.**
(Accipiter velox.)

Abundant, chiefly, west of the Cascades. Partially migratory. A few remain throughout the year on Vancouver Island. A smart, active little hawk, the terror of small birds.

135. **Cooper's Hawk.**

(Accipiter cooperi.)

In my experience rare. I have taken it at Burrard Inlet and on Vancouver Island.

136. **Western Goshawk.**

(Accipiter atricapillus striatulus.)

Tolerably common throughout the Province. More abundant west of the Cascades. A large, fine-looking hawk; a scourge of the farmers' poultry yards.

137. **Western Red-tailed Hawk.**

(Buteo borealis calurus.)

Very abundant. East and west of the Cascades. Another hen harrier. A great number "young of the year" are taken in the neighbourhood of this city.

138. **Red-breasted Hawk.**

(Buteo lineatus elegans.)

Not very common. I have taken it at Burrard Inlet. Mr. W. B. Anderson found it at Fort Simpson, and Mr. Brooks at Chilliwhack. I have no record of it on the Island.

139. **Swainson's Hawk.**

(Buteo swainsoni.)

Taken at Chilliwhack by Mr. Brooks.

140. **American Rough-legged Hawk.**

(Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis.)

I have taken this hawk at Burrard Inlet, and Mr. Brooks has found it at Chilliwhack. These are the only records I have of its occurrence here. The A. O. U. Check-List says: "Whole of North America north of Mexico."

141. **Golden Eagle.**

(Aquila chryaetos.)

The whole of British Columbia, but chiefly east of the Cascades and Rocky Mountain district, where it is a resident. Rarely west to Vancouver Island.

142. **Bald Eagle.**

(Haliæetus leucocephalus.)

The Province at large. A resident. The most abundant bird of prey we have, especially along the coast, where at the mouths of some of the rivers and inlets they congregate in great numbers. Breeds throughout its range. Nest, a bulky affair, usually on the broken top of some lofty pine, though I saw one at Howe Sound not over twelve feet from the ground. This bird is the emblem of the Great Republic south of us; but whatever virtues it may possess while in "the land of the free" to keep it in this exalted position, it certainly falls from grace when north of the forty-ninth parallel. Here it is a buzzard of the lowest type, stooping to the foulest kind of carrion.

143. **Prairie Falcon.**

(Falco Mexicanus)

Taken at Chilliwhack by Allen C. Brooks.

144. **Duck Hawk.**

(Falco peregrinus anatum.)

Tolerably common, both east and west of Cascades. Partially migratory. A few remain throughout the winter on Vancouver Island.

145. **Peale's Falcon.**

(Falco peregrinus pealei.)

Not common. I have taken it at Burrard Inlet, and Mr. Brooks has observed it at Chilliwhack.

146. **Pigeon Hawk.**

(Falco columbarius.)

Common east and west of Cascades, and ranging well up into the Rocky Mountain District, in which locality I have taken it in its most perfect plumage.

147. **Black Merlin.**

(Falco columbarius suckleyi.)

A common summer resident along the coast. Abundant on Vancouver Island.

148. **Richardson's Merlin.**

(Falco richardsonii.)

Taken at Chilliwhack by Mr. Brooks, and near Victoria by A. H. Maynard. Not common.

149. **American Sparrow Hawk.**

(Falco sparverius.)

Distributed throughout the greater portion of the Province. Very abundant. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland. Nests in holes in trees.

150. **American Osprey.**

"Fish Hawk." (Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis.)

An abundant summer resident throughout the Province. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland. Nest, usually on the broken top of a tree, not far from water.

Suborder STRIGES. Owls.

Family BUBONIDÆ. Horned Owls, &c.

151. **American Long-eared Owl.**

(Asio wilsonianus.)

Rare. I have taken it on Vancouver Island only.

152. **Short-eared Owl.**

(Asio accipitrinus.)

Abundant, both on the Island and Mainland. Remains on the coast throughout the winter.

153. **Great Gray Owl.**

(Scotiaptex cinereum.)

Rare. I have one specimen that was killed at Chilliwhack, November, 1887. Another was taken at Stuart Lake, 1891, and presented to the Museum by Mr. W. E. Trail.

154. **Saw-whet Owl.**

(Nyctala acadica.)

Not by any means common. I have taken it in the winter at Burrard Inlet, and a few have been taken on Vancouver Island. Mr. Anderson reports it from Fort Simpson.

155. **Kennicott's Screech Owl.**

(Megascops asio kennicottii.)

An abundant resident throughout the Province. Breeds in the neighbourhood of this city. Also on the Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

NOTE.—It appears that from a collection of Kennicott owls made by Mr. E. H. Forbush near this city, in November, 1888, and February, 1889, a certain amount of evidence was procured which may lead to the consideration of a subdivision of the species. It is to be hoped, though, that before final action is taken in the matter further material may be gathered, as the tendency in the direction of creating sub-species on a mere phantom of evidence is already stretched beyond a safe tension.

156. **Western Horned Owl.**

(Bubo virginianus subarcticus.)

An abundant resident throughout the Province. Mr. C. P. Wolley, of this city, found it breeding this season on the mountains near Bridge River.

157. **Dusky Horned Owl.**

(Bubo virginianus saturatus.)

An abundant resident west of the Cascades.

158. **Snowy Owl.**

(Nyctea nyctea.)

Resident in the northern portions of the Province. South, during some winters only, to the mouth of Fraser River and Vancouver Island.

159. **American Hawk Owl.**

(Surnia ulula caparoch.)

A resident east of Cascades. West, occasionally, to Vancouver Island. Breeds along the valley of the Similkameen.

160. **Burrowing Owl.**

(Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa.)

East of Cascades. Not common. I have only found them in the neighbourhood of Kamloops, but have heard of them at Ashcroft.

161. **Pygmy Owl.**
(Glaucidium gnoma.)
Common throughout the Province.

Order COCCYGES. The Cuckoos.

Family CUCULIDÆ. Cuckoos.

162. **California Cuckoo.**
(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis.)

In May, 1881, I saw one of these birds at Burrard Inlet, and in June, 1882, the late Mr. J. C. Hughes found a pair breeding at Kamloops. In June, 1887, I saw a pair at Skinner's Swamp, near this city, and from their actions I concluded they were breeding in that locality. Later on in the same year, one was shot near Mount Tolmie. They may be considered rare summer residents here.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ. The Kingfishers.

163. **Belted Kingfisher.**
(Ceryle Alcyon.)
An abundant resident throughout the Province.

Order PICI. The Woodpeckers.

Family PICIDÆ. Woodpeckers.

164. **Norther's Hairy Woodpecker.**
(Dryobates villosus leucomelas.)

Eastern Cascade and Rocky Mountain sections. Common resident.

165. **Harris's Woodpecker.**
(Dryobates villosus harrisii.)

West of Cascades, especially coastwise. A common resident.

166. **Downey Woodpecker.**
(Dryobates pubescens.)
A common resident east of and including the Cascades.

167. **Gairdner's Woodpecker.**
(Dryobates pubescens gairdnerii.)

A common resident west of Cascades. Winters on Vancouver Island.

168. **Batchelder's Woodpecker.**
(Dryobates pubescens orecœcus.)

"Very common throughout the interior. Duck's and Ashcroft."—Clark P. Streator.

169. **White-headed Woodpecker.**
(Xenopicus albolarvatus.)

Cascade Mountains. Similkameen—R. V. Griffin.

170. **Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.**
(Picoides arcticus.)

East of and including the Cascades. Resident.

171. **Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker.**
(Picoides americanus dorsalis.)

Mountains east of Cascades. North to Cassiar.

172. **Red-naped Sapsucker.**
(Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis.)

I found this bird very common east of the Cascades, especially along the Cariboo Road. I have not seen it on the Island.

173. **Red-breasted Sapsucker.**
(Sphyrapicus ruber.)

East and west of Cascades. Common.

174. **Williamson's Sapsucker.**
(Sphyrapicus thyroideus.)

Taken at Similkameen by R. V. Griffin, June, 1882.

175. **Pileated Woodpecker.**
(Ceophlœus pileatus.)

Common. But more abundant on the coast.

176. **Lewis's Woodpecker.**
(Melanerpes torquatus.)
East and west of Cascades. Rare on Vancouver Island.

177. **Flicker.**
"Higholder." (Colaptes auratus.)
Vancouver Island and Mainland. Very rare.

178. **Red-shafted Flicker.**
(Colaptes cafer.)
East of Cascades. Common.

179. **Northwestern Flicker.**
(Colaptes cafer saturatior.)
West of Cascades. Abundant. A number winter in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Order MACROCHIRES. Goatsuckers

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ. Goatsuckers.

180. **Nighthawk.**
(Chordeiles virginianus.)
East of Cascades. Summer resident.

181. **Western Nighthawk.**
(Chordeiles virginianus henryi.)
West of Cascades. A summer resident. Breeds on the Island and Mainland.

Family MICROPODIDÆ. Swifts.

182. **Black Swift.**
(Cypseloides niger.)
A migrant. I know of no place in this Province where they find a resting place for the soles of their feet. They arrive in the neighbourhood of this city about the 10th of June, usually in company with the last species. They are continually on the wing, moving northward.

183. **Vaux's Swift.**
(Chætura vauxii.)
East and west of Cascades, but not, to my knowledge, occurring on Vancouver Island.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ. HUMMINGBIRDS.

184. **Black-chinned Hummingbird.**
(Trochilus alexandri.)
Confined to the Mainland; both slopes of the Cascades.

185. **Rufous Hummingbird.**
(Trochilus rufus.)
West of Cascades. An abundant summer resident. The only one, to my knowledge, found on the Island.

186. **Allen's Hummingbird.**
(Trochilus alleni.)
Eastern Cascade and Rocky Mountain Districts.

187. **Calliope Hummingbird.**
(Trochilus calliope.)
East and west of Cascades.

Order PASSERES. Perching Birds.

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ. TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

188. **Kingbird.**
(Tyrannus tyrannus.)
East and west of Cascades. More common on the Mainland. A summer resident.

189. **Gray Kingbird.**
(Tyrannus dominicensis.)
One specimen taken at Cape Beale, 29th Sept., 1889, by Miss Cox, and presented to the Museum.

190. **Arkansas Kingbird.**
(Tyrannus verticalis.)
East and west of Cascades, but chiefly on the Mainland. I found it breeding at Ashcroft.

191. **Say's Phœbe.**
(Sayornis saya.)

East and west of Cascades, but chiefly on the Mainland. Summer resident.

192. **Olive-sided Flycatcher.**
(Contopus borealis.)

East and west of Cascades. A common summer resident.

193. **Western Wood Pewee.**
(Contopus richardsonii.)

A common summer resident, east and west of Cascades.

194. **Western Flycatcher.**
(Empidonax difficilis.)

A common summer resident east and west of Cascades.

195. **Little Flycatcher.**
(Empidonax pusillus.

A summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades.

196. **Trail's Flycatcher.**
(Empidonax pusillus trailii.)

"New Westminster, Mt. Lehman, and Ashcroft."—Clark P. Streator, collection of birds made in British Columbia in 1889.

197. **Hammond's Flycatcher.**
(Empidonax hammondi.)

Chiefly on the Mainland, east and west of Cascades. Common at New Westminster. Summer resident.

198. **Wright's Flycatcher.**
(Empidonax obscurus.)

Taken at Chilliwhack by A. C. Brooks. Summer resident.

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ. LARKS.

199. **Pallid Horned Lark.**

(Otocoris alpestris leucolæma.)

East of and including the Cascades. I have taken it on the summit.

200. **Streaked Horned Lark.**

(Octocoris alpestris strigata.)

West of Cascades. Fort Simpson, W. B. Anderson. Burrard Inlet, J. F. Chilliwhack, A. C. Brooks. Nowhere common.

201. **Dusky Horned Lark**

(Otocoris alpestris merrillii.)

Chiefly east of Cascades.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ. CROWS, JAYS, MAGPIES, &C.

202. **American Magpie.**

(Pica pica hudsonica.)

An abundant resident. Breeds east of Cascades. West of Cascades only during winter. A rare straggler on Vancouver Island.

203. **Steller's Jay.**

(Cyanocitta stelleri.)

An abundant resident east and west of Cascades. Breeds both on the Island and Mainland.

204. **Black-headed Jay.**

(Cyanocitta stelleri annectens.)

East of Cascade and Rocky Mountain Districts.

205. **Oregon Jay.**

"Whiskey Jack." "Hudson Bay Bird." (Perisoreus obscurus.

An abundant resident throughout the Province.

206. **Northern Raven.**

(Corvus corax principalis.)

A resident throughout the Province, chiefly northward and coastwise. Becoming rare in certain localities where, twenty years ago, it was abundant.

207. **California Crow.**
(Corvus americanus hesperis.)

East and west of Cascades. Common resident.

208. **Northwest Crow.**
(Corvus caurinus.)

Chiefly west of Cascades. Very abundant on the coast. Resident.

209. **Clarke's Nutcracker.**
"Clarke's crow." (Picicorvus columbianus.)

A common resident east of Cascades. West, but very rarely, to Vancouver Island. Abundant in the pine belts along the Similkameen, and also along the Cariboo Road above Clinton.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ. BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, &C.

210. **Cowbird.**
(Molothrus ater.)

Similkameen—R. V. Griffin.

211. **Yellow-headed Blackbird.**
(Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus.)

A rare summer resident. On the Mainland, chiefly east of Cascades. I found it above Clinton this season.

212. **Red-winged Blackbird.**
(Agelaius phœniceus.)

Chiefly west of Cascades. Breeds on Vancouver Island. Common.

213. **Western Meadowlark.**
(Sturnella magna neglecta.)

East and west of Cascades. Abundant. Winters on Vancouver Island.

214. **Bullock's Oriole.**
(Icterus bullocki.)

East of Cascades only. A rare summer resident. Breeds at Cache Creek.

215. **Brewer's Blackbird.**

(Scolecophagus cyanocephalus.)

East and west of Cascades. Common in spring and fall at the mouth of the Fraser. Breeds in the neighbourhood of Clinton.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ. FINCHES, SPARROWS, &c.

216. **Evening Grosbeak.**

(Coccothraustes vespertinus.)

East of Cascades, straggling west (in winter) to Lower Fraser and Vancouver Island. I found it near summit of Cascades, last of June.

217. **American Pine Grosbeak.**

(Pinicola enucleator canadensis.)

East and west of Cascades, except Vancouver Island. Fort Simpson—W. B. Anderson.

218. **California Purple Finch.**

(Carpodacus purpureus californicus.)

An abundant summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades. Breeds on the Island and Mainland.

219. **Cassin's Purple Finch.**

(Carpodacus cassini.)

East and west of Cascades. Tolerably common.

220. **American Crossbill.**

(Loxia curvirostra minor.)

An abundant resident throughout the Province.

221. **White-winged Crossbill.**

(Loxia leucoptera.)

Rocky Mountain District. An abundant resident. Beaver Pass—Geo. Hyde.

222. **Gray-crowned Leucosticte.**

(Leucosticte tephrocotis.)

Rocky Mountain District. In winter, occasionally, west to the Cascades.

223. **Hepburn's Leucosticte.**

"Gray crowned Finch." Tephrocotis littoralis.

From the coast to the Rocky Mountains. Ashcroft, Clinton, Burrard Inlet. Fort Simpson—W. B. Anderson.

224. **Redpoll.**

(Acanthis linaria.)

The Province at large, but more common in the Rocky Mountain District.

225. **American Goldfinch.**

(Spinus tristis.)

Chiefly confined to the Mainland. Both slopes of the Cascades and Rocky Mountain District.

226. **Pine Siskin.**

"Pine Linnet." (Spinus pinus.)

The Province at large. An abundant resident. Appearing in great flocks during fall and winter in the neighbourhood of this city.

227. **Snowflake.**

(Plectrophenax nivalis.)

An abundant resident. More common east of Cascades.

228. **Lapland Longspur.**

(Calcarius lapponicus.)

The Province at large. Nowhere common. Fort Simpson—W. B. Anderson. Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks. Near Victoria—A. H. Maynard. Burrard Inlet—J. F.

229. **Macown's Longspur.**

(Rhynchophanes mccownii.)

Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks.

230. **Vesper Sparrow.**

(Poocætes gramineus.)

East of Cascades. An abundant summer resident.

231. **Western Vesper Sparrow.**

"Bay-winged Bunting." (Poocætes gramineus confinis.)

Chiefly west of Cascades. Vancouver Island,

232. **Sandwich Sparrow.**

(Ammodramus sandwichensis.)

An abundant summer resident west of Cascades. Breeds on this Island.

233. **Western Savanna Sparrow.**

(Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus.)

Summer resident on the coast. Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks.

234. **Intermediate Sparrow.**

(Zonotrichia intermedia.)

I found this bird very common east of Cascades, and Mr. Brooks reports it from Chilliwhack.

235. **Gambel's Sparrow.**

(Zonotrichia gambeli.)

West of Cascades, especially on the coast. The most abundant small bird in the neighbourhood of Victoria, where throughout the spring months its somewhat monotonous song is heard from "morn till night."

236. **Golden-crowned Sparrow.**

(Zonotrichia coronata.)

An abundant summer resident.

237. **Western Tree Sparrow.**

(Spizella monticola ochracea.)

Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks.

238. **Western Chipping Sparrow.**

(Spizella socialis arizonæ.)

An abundant summer resident east and west of Cascades. Breeds in the neighbourhood of this city.

239. **Brewer's Sparrow.**

(Spizella breweri.)

Eastern Cascades and Rocky Mountain Districts, Similkameen—R. V. Griffin.

240. **Slate-coloured Junco.**

(Junco hyemalis.)

Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks.

241. **Oregon Junco.**

"Snow-bird." (Junco hyemalis oregonus.)

An abundant resident west of the Cascades.

242. **Rocky Mountain Junco.**

(Junco hyemalis shufeldti.)

According to Mr. Frank M. Chapman (American Museum Natural History), the Juncos collected by Mr. Streator east of the Cascades are separable from the coast forms, and should be placed as above.

243. **Rusty Song Sparrow.**

(Melospiza fasciata guttata.)

An abundant resident, confined chiefly to the coast. Vancouver Island.

244. **Sooty Song Sparrow.**

(Melospiza fasciata rufina.)

An abundant resident, chiefly along the coast of the Mainland.

245. **Lincoln's Sparrow.**

(Melospiza lincolni.)

Found east and west of Cascades.

246. **Forbush's Finch.**

(Melospiza lincolni striata.)

Collected at Comox, September, 1888, by E. H. Forbush. Probably a doubtful species.

247. **Townsend's Sparrow.**

(Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis.)

I have only found this bird west of the Cascades. It is a common summer resident on Vancouver Island, where it breeds.

248. **Spurred Towhee.**

(Pipilo maculatus megalonyx.)

East of Cascades. Breeds at Ashcroft.

249. **Oregon Towhee.**
(Pipilo maculatus oregonus.)
An abundant resident west of the Cascades. Winters on the coast.

250. **Black-headed Grosbeak.**
(Habia melanocephala.)
A summer resident east and west of Cascades.

251. **Lazuli Bunting.**
(Passerina amœna.)
An abundant summer resident, chiefly east of Cascades and Rocky Mountain Districts. Rare on Vancouver Island.

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ. TANAGERS.

252. **Louisiana Tanager.**
(Piranga ludoviciana.)
An abundant summer resident throughout the Province. Breeds on the Island and Mainland.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ. SWALLOWS.

253. **Purple Martin.**
(Progne subis.)
A common summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades. Within the last seven years have commenced breeding in the cities of Victoria and New Westminster.

254. **Cliff Swallow.**
(Petrochelidon lunifrons.)
I have only found this bird east of the Cascades, where in some localities along the Cariboo Road it is very abundant.

255. **Barn Swallow.**
(Chelidon erythrogaster.)
An abundant summer resident throughout the Province.

256. **White-bellied Swallow.**
(Tachycineta bicolor.)
The Province at large. Abundant.

257. **Violet-green Swallow.**
(Tachycineta thalassina.)
An abundant summer resident throughout the Province.

258. **Rough-winged Swallow.**
(Stelgidopteryx serripennis.)
Common all over the Province. Breeds in the banks at Beacon Hill.

FAMILY AMPELIDÆ. WAXWINGS.

259. **Bohemian Waxwing.**
(Ampelis garrulus.)
A resident, chiefly east of Cascades and Rocky Mountain Districts. A rare winter visitant on Vancouver Island.

260. **Cedar Bird.**
(Ampelis cedrorum.)
A common summer resident throughout the Province.

FAMILY LANIIDÆ. SHRIKES.

261. **Northern Shrike.**
"Butcherbird." (Lanius borealis.)
The Province at large. Nowhere common. A few are found throughout the winter on the coast.

262. **White-rumped Shrike.**
(Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides.)
Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks. Vancouver Island—A. H. Maynard.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ. VIREOS.

263. **Red-eyed Vireo.**
(Vireo olivaceus.)
East of the Cascades —Clark P. Streator. Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks.

264. **Warbling Vireo.**
(Vireo gilvus.)
East and west of Cascades. Common summer resident.

265. **Western Warbling Vireo.**
(Vireo gilvus swainsoni.)

From the coast to the Rocky Mountains. Common summer resident.

266. **Cassin's Vireo.**
(Vireo solitarius cassinii.)

East and west of Cascades only. Summer resident.

267. **Plumbeous Vireo.**
(Vireo solitarius plumbeus.)

Chilliwhack—A. C. Brooks.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ. WOOD WARBLERS.

268. **Orange-crowned Warbler.**
(Helminthophila celata.)

East and west of Cascades. A summer resident.

269. **Lutescent Warbler.**
(Helminthophila celata lutescens.)

Chiefly west of the Cascades. A very abundant summer resident on the coast.

270. **Yellow Warbler.**
(Dendroica æstiva.)

East and west of Cascades. Also Rocky Mountain District. An abundant summer resident.

271. **Western Yellow Warbler.**
(Dendroica æstiva morcomi.)

An abundant summer resident throughout the Province.

NOTE.—All our Yellow Warblers are known here by the name of "Wild Canaries," and it is about time that this absurd title should be dropped.

272. **Myrtle Warbler.**
(Dendroica coronata.)

An abundant summer resident, chiefly west of the Cascades.

273. **Audubon's Warbler.**

(Dendroica auduboni.)

A very abundant summer resident all over the Province. Specimens taken east of the Cascades appear to be of much brighter plumage than those of the coast.

274. **Black-throated Gray Warbler.**

(Dendroica nigrescens.)

Not common. I have only noticed it on the coast. Mr. Brooks reports it from Chilliwhack.

275. **Townsend's Warbler.**

(Dendroica townsendi.)

East and west of Cascades. Not common.

276. **Hermit Warbler.**

"Western Warbler." (Dendroica occidentalis.)

A summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades.

277. **Grinnell's Water-thrush.**

(Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis.)

Taken at Duck's by Clark P. Streator, August 7, 1889.

278. **Macgillivray's Warbler.**

(Geothlypis macgillivrayi.)

A common summer resident throughout the greater portion of the Province. Breeds on Vancouver Island. A bright, active little bird, continually on the move, darting here and there among the low shrubbery.

Note.—In an old work, published in 1839 by J. K. Townsend, is a description of a new species of warbler, which the author named "Tolmie's Warbler" (*Sylvia tolmœi*), in honour of Dr. Tolmie, then of Fort Vancouver. As the late Dr. Tolmie was an old resident of this city, where his family now reside, I was anxious to know to what species the name had been applied, and why it had been dropped, and wrote to Mr. Robert Ridgeway, Curator of Department of Birds, Smithsonian Institution, for the information, and received the following reply:—

"Sylvia tolmœi (Tolmie's Warbler) is a synonym of *Sylvia macgillivrayi* (Macgillivray's Warbler)—*Geothlypis macgillivrayi* of recent authors. Both names were published in 1839, but tolmœi occurring on p. 343, while

macgillivrayi occurs on p. 75, priority is conceded to the latter."

279. **Western Yellow-throat.**

(Geothlypis trichas occidentalis.)

A common summer resident throughout the greater portion of the Province.

280. **Pileolated Warbler.**

(Sylvania pusilla pileolata.)

A common summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades.

281. **American Redstart.**

(Setophaga ruticilla.)

Found throughout the southern portions of the Province, and through the interior as far as Barkerville. Nowhere common.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDÆ. WAGTAILS AND PIPITS.

282. **American Pipit.**

(Anthus pensilvanicus.)

East and west of Cascades. Abundant. Found throughout some winters on Vancouver Island.

FAMILY CINCLIDÆ. DIPPERS.

283. **American Dipper.**

"Water Ouzel." (Cinclus mexicanus.)

To be found on nearly every mountain stream in the Province.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ. WRENS.

284. **Catbird.**

(Galeoscoptes carolinensis.)

Common east and west of Cascades. Rare on Vancouver Island. Summer resident.

285. **Rock Wren.**

(Salpinctes obsoletus.)

I secured a specimen of this bird in June, 1884, at Burrard Inlet, the only one I ever saw on the coast. It is common east of Cascades.

286. **Vigor's Wren.**
(Thryothorus bewickii spilurus.)

A summer resident, chiefly west of Cascades. Breeds in Beacon Hill Park. A fine songster.

287. **Parkman's Wren.**
(Troglodytes aëdon parkmanii.)

A summer resident east and west of Cascades.

288. **Western Winter Wren.**
(Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus.)

A resident. Chiefly on the coast. Abundant.

289. **Tule Wren.**
(Cistothorus palustris paludicola.)

I have found this bird only east of Cascades, where it is very abundant around the lakes along the Cariboo Road.

FAMILY CERTHIIDÆ. CREEPERS.

290. **California Creeper.**
(Certhia familiaris occidentalis.)

East and west of Cascades. Common on Vancouver Island.

FAMILY PARIDÆ. NUTHATCHES AND TITS.

291. **Slender-billed Nuthatch.**
(Sitta carolinensis aculeata.)

Common east of Cascades. I found them very abundant on the wooded hills near Cornwall's.

292. **Red-breasted Nuthatch.**
(Sitta canadensis.)

Common east and west of Cascades. Winters on Vancouver Island.

293. **Pygmy Nuthatch.**
(Sitta pygmæa.)

I have only found this bird east of Cascades.

294. **Mountain Chickadee.**
(Parus gambeli.)

Wooded hills east of Cascades, and Rocky Mountain District.

295. **Oregon Chickadee.**
(Parus atricapillus occidentalis.)

A common resident west of Cascades.

296. **Long-tailed Chickadee.**
(Parus atricapillus septentrionalis.)

I found this bird very common on the wooded hills east of Cascades, especially in the neighbourhood of Cornwall's.

297. **Chesnut-backed Chickadee.**
(Parus rufescens.)

A common resident west of Cascades. Breeds close to this city.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ. WARBLERS, KINGLETS.

298. **Western Golden-crowned Kinglet.**
(Regulus satrapa olivaceus.)

Abundant throughout the Western Cascade District.

299. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet.**
(Regulus calendula.)

Same distribution as last species.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ. THRUSHES, SOLITAIRES, AND BLUEBIRDS.

300. **Townsend's Solitaire.**
(Myadestes townsendii.)

A rare bird, though I have found it both east and west of Cascades, and have taken it in January at Ladner's, on the Lower Fraser.

301. **Willow Thrush.**
(Turdus fuscescens salicicolus.)

Common east of Cascades. A summer resident.

302. Russet-backed Thrush.

(Turdus ustulatus.)

A common summer resident west of Cascades. I have found it as far north as Dease Lake, Cassiar. Breeds in the neighbourhood of this city. Nest in low bushes, or on the broken, moss-covered tops of stumps. A restless, active bird; a charming songster, whose clear, bell-like notes are the first to waken the echoes of early morning, and the last to linger long after the day has passed into night.

303. Dwarf Hermit Thrush.

(Turdus aonalaschkæ.)

West of Cascades, chiefly coastwise. Only noticed during spring, and am inclined to think that it does not breed in this locality.

304. Western Robin.

(Merula migratoria propinqua.)

Abundant throughout the Province. Partially migratory. A number winter on Vancouver Island.

305. Varied Thrush.

"Swamp Robin." (Hesperocichla nævia.)

Common west of Cascades. Partially migratory.

306. Western Bluebird.

(Sialia Mexicana.)

A common summer resident east and west of Cascades; more numerous on the coast.

307. Mountain Bluebird.

(Sialia arctica.)

A summer resident east of Cascades and Rocky Mountain Districts, west, occasionally, to Chilliwhack and other points on the Lower Fraser.

APPENDIX.

The Western Cascade District may be described as a wooded country, noted for its gigantic coniferous trees, some of which reach a height of three hundred feet, the undergrowth consisting of vine-maple, willow and alder, beneath which a rank growth of moss, matted weeds and ferns, a state of things exists admirably adapted to retain that moisture which, during the winter months, is so characteristic of this North-West Coast. Of course on some parts of Vancouver Island and along the Valley of the Fraser—at the Delta, Pitt River, Langley, Sumas, and Chilliwhack—open stretches of land occur, and these places may be mentioned as the resort of most of the species, in fact very little of bird life is met with in the deep woods. So that, considering that such species as the Canadian Ruffed Grouse, Western Horned Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, etc., species which are represented on the Coast by the darker forms, are found throughout the Rocky Mountain District and in the Cascade Mountains, where the country is as thickly wooded and the foliage as dense as that portion to the westward, it may be questioned whether sunlight and humidity are the chief factors in bringing about this difference of plumage.

The Eastern Cascade District is a dry open country of rolling hills, having their higher summits sparsely clothed with forests of coniferous trees, while such deciduous ones as the aspen, dogwood, and willow are found skirting the borders of rivers and small streams. Although there are a few places where sagebush and alkali are the prevailing features, still this open country is well supplied with nutritious bunch grass, on which immense herds of cattle graze the year round.

The Rocky Mountain District is essentially a country of "forest, stream and mountain," interspersed with innumerable lakes, the breeding places of most of our water birds.

The forests consist chiefly of coniferous trees, though birch, maple, and cottonwood abound in many places.

An examination of the tables below will give some idea as to the difference in the humidity of the three districts.

Rain and Snow Fall.

Table giving total amount in inches of rain and snow fall for a period of three years.

DR. WATT, *Observer.*

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, BARKERVILLE.

	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
July	3.46	.....	.32	.....	3.85	.....
August	3.28	.....	4.25	.....	4.25	.....
September	2.30	.....	3.09	1.5	3.05	.....
October	1.02	31.0	.93	1.0	1.10	12.5
November	.80	25.5	.....	19.0	1.65	15.0
December	.70	34.0	.....	32.0	.17	43.0
January	.....	25.0	.....	12.5	.50	21.0
February	1.15	18.5	.....	20.5	.....	16.0
March	.45	11.0	.....	38.0	.....	23.0
April	.46	12.0	.....	37.0	.50	6.5
May	3.70	.....	3.80	.....	1.00	.5
June	2.38	.....	2.46	.....	4.15	1.0
Total in inches	19.70	157.0	14.85	161.5	20.22	139.0

Table giving mean amount in inches of precipitation in rain and melted snow for a period of 15 years, District West of Cascades, taken at New Westminster.

CAPTAIN PEELE, *Observer.*

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	15 years.
												mean
7.53	7.07	6.68	3.22	3.27	2.62	1.66	1.93	3.14	5.57	7.97	9.14	59.90

Table giving mean amount in inches of precipitation in rain and melted snow.

JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., *Observer.*

DISTRICT EAST OF CASCADES.

Spence's Bridge—for the year		1874	9.90
„	„	1877	7.83
Lillooet,	„	1880	8.32
„	„	1881	14.30
„	„	1882	8.97
Nicola Lake,	„	1884	9.73
Douglas Lake,	„	1884	10.62
		Mean	9.98

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